📘 ASSUMED TABLES

- students(student_id, name, city, marks, dept_id)
- employees(emp_id, emp_name, salary, dept_id, manager_id)
- departments(dept_id, dept_name)
- orders(order_id, customer_id, amount)
- customers(customer_id, customer_name)

🔷 QUESTIONS (Q1–Q70)

Q1. Which query correctly finds department-wise employee count?
A.

SELECT dept_id, COUNT(*) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
B.

SELECT dept_id, COUNT(emp_id) FROM employees;
C.

SELECT COUNT(*), dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
D.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY COUNT(*);

Q2. Which query finds cities having average marks > 75?
A.

SELECT city FROM students GROUP BY city HAVING AVG(marks) > 75;
B.

SELECT city FROM students WHERE AVG(marks) > 75;
C.

SELECT city, AVG(marks) FROM students GROUP BY city;
D.

SELECT city FROM students HAVING AVG(marks) > 75;

Q3. Which query finds departments with more than 3 employees?
A.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 3;
B.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE COUNT(*) > 3;
C.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 3;

B.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE COUNT(*) > 3;

C.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

D.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING COUNT(*) > 3;

Q4. Which query finds highest salary per department?

A.

SELECT dept_id, MAX(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

B.

SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

C.

SELECT dept_id, salary FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

D.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING MAX(salary);

Q5. Which query finds duplicate cities in students table?

A.

SELECT city FROM students GROUP BY city HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;

B.

SELECT DISTINCT city FROM students;

C.

SELECT city FROM students;

D.

SELECT city FROM students GROUP BY city;

Q6. Which query finds total salary per department greater than 200000?

A.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING SUM(salary) > 200000;

B.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE SUM(salary) > 200000;

C.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

D.

B.

C.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

D.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING salary > 200000;

Q7. Which query finds city-wise maximum marks sorted descending?

A.

```
SELECT city, MAX(marks)
FROM students
GROUP BY city
ORDER BY MAX(marks) DESC;
```

B.

SELECT city, marks FROM students ORDER BY marks DESC;

C.

SELECT city FROM students GROUP BY city ORDER BY marks DESC;

D.

SELECT MAX(marks) FROM students GROUP BY city;

Q8. Which query finds departments having at least one employee with salary > 90000?

A.

```
SELECT dept_id
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id
HAVING MAX(salary) > 90000;
```

B.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE salary > 90000;

C.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

D.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING salary > 90000;

Q9. Which query finds students count per city excluding NULL cities?

A.

A.

SELECT city, COUNT(*)
FROM students
WHERE city IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY city;
B.

SELECT city, COUNT(city) FROM students GROUP BY city;
C.

SELECT city FROM students GROUP BY city;
D.

SELECT COUNT(city) FROM students;

Q10. Which query finds departments where avg salary > company avg salary?
A.

SELECT dept_id
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id
HAVING AVG(salary) > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees);
B.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE AVG(salary) > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees);
C.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
D.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING AVG(salary);

Q11. Which query finds employee name with department name?
A.

SELECT e.emp_name, d.dept_name
FROM employees e
JOIN departments d ON e.dept_id = d.dept_id;
B.

SELECT emp_name, dept_name FROM employees, departments;
C.

SELECT e.emp_name, d.dept_name
FROM employees e, departments d

D.

FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.dept_id = d.dept_id;
D.

SELECT emp_name, dept_name FROM employees JOIN departments;

Q12. Which query finds employees without department?
A.

SELECT e.emp_name
FROM employees e
LEFT JOIN departments d ON e.dept_id = d.dept_id
WHERE d.dept_id IS NULL;
B.

SELECT emp_name FROM employees WHERE dept_id IS NULL;
C.

SELECT emp_name FROM employees INNER JOIN departments;
D.

SELECT emp_name FROM employees
WHERE dept_id NOT IN (SELECT dept_id FROM departments);

Q13. Which query finds customers who never placed an order?
A.

SELECT c.customer_name
FROM customers c
LEFT JOIN orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id
WHERE o.customer_id IS NULL;
B.

SELECT customer_name FROM customers
WHERE customer_id NOT IN (SELECT customer_id FROM orders);
C.

SELECT customer_name FROM customers JOIN orders;
D.

SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE EXISTS (SELECT * FROM orders);

Q14. Which query returns employees earning more than their manager?
A.

SELECT e1.emp_name
FROM employees e1
JOIN employees e2 ON e1.manager_id = e2.emp_id
WHERE e1.salary > e2.salary;

Q14. Which query returns employees earning more than their manager?

A.

```
SELECT e1.emp_name
FROM employees e1
JOIN employees e2 ON e1.manager_id = e2.emp_id
WHERE e1.salary > e2.salary;
```

B.

```
SELECT emp_name FROM employees WHERE salary > manager_id;
```

C.

```
SELECT emp_name FROM employees e
WHERE salary > (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE emp_id = e.manager_id);
```

D.

```
SELECT emp_name FROM employees GROUP BY manager_id;
```

Q15. Which query finds students scoring above overall average marks?

A.

```
SELECT * FROM students
WHERE marks > (SELECT AVG(marks) FROM students);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks > AVG(marks);
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM students GROUP BY marks HAVING marks > AVG(marks);
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks >= ALL (SELECT marks FROM students);
```

Q16. Which query finds second highest salary?

A.

```
SELECT MAX(salary)
FROM employees
WHERE salary < (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees);
```

B.

```
SELECT salary FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 1 OFFSET 1;
```

C.

```
SELECT DISTINCT salary FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 1,1;
```

D.

Q17. Which query finds departments with no employees?

A.

SELECT DISTINCT salary FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 1,1;

D.

SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE salary = 2;

Q17. Which query finds departments with no employees?

A.

```
SELECT d.dept_name
FROM departments d
LEFT JOIN employees e ON d.dept_id = e.dept_id
WHERE e.emp_id IS NULL;
```

B.

```
SELECT dept_name FROM departments
WHERE dept_id NOT IN (SELECT dept_id FROM employees);
```

C.

```
SELECT dept_name FROM departments JOIN employees;
```

D.

```
SELECT dept_name FROM departments WHERE EXISTS (SELECT * FROM employees);
```

Q18. Which query finds highest salary employee in each department using subquery?

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees e
WHERE salary = (
  SELECT MAX(salary)
  FROM employees
  WHERE dept_id = e.dept_id
);
```

B.

```
SELECT dept_id, MAX(salary) FROM employees;
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM employees HAVING MAX(salary);
```

Q19. Which query finds employees whose salary is greater than ALL employees of dept 10?

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE dept_id = 10);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
```

WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE dept_id = 10);
B.

SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary > ANY (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE dept_id = 10);
C.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE dept_id != 10;
D.

SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary > (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE dept_id = 10);

Q20. Which query correctly uses correlated subquery?
A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees e
WHERE salary > (
  SELECT AVG(salary)
  FROM employees
  WHERE dept_id = e.dept_id
);
```
B.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees);
C.

SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
D.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary > AVG(salary);

◆ QUESTIONS (Q21–Q70)
Q21. Which query finds employees working in departments 'IT' or 'HR'?
A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE dept_id IN (
  SELECT dept_id FROM departments WHERE dept_name IN ('IT','HR')
);
```
B.

SELECT * FROM employees e
JOIN departments d ON e.dept_id = d.dept_id
WHERE d.dept_name IN ('IT','HR');
C.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE dept_name IN ('IT','HR');

WHERE d.dept_name IN ('IT','HR');

C.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE dept_name IN ('IT','HR');
D.

SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

Q22. Which query finds departments having at least one employee?
A.

SELECT dept_id FROM departments
WHERE dept_id IN (SELECT dept_id FROM employees);
B.

SELECT dept_id FROM departments
WHERE EXISTS (
  SELECT 1 FROM employees WHERE employees.dept_id = departments.dept_id
);
C.

SELECT dept_id FROM departments LEFT JOIN employees;
D.

SELECT dept_id FROM departments;

Q23. Which query finds employees whose salary is greater than average salary of their own department?
A.

SELECT * FROM employees e
WHERE salary > (
  SELECT AVG(salary)
  FROM employees
  WHERE dept_id = e.dept_id
);
B.

SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees);
C.

SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING salary > AVG(salary);
D.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary > AVG(salary);

Q24. Which query finds customers who placed more than one order?
A

SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING salary > AVG(salary);
D.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary > AVG(salary);

Q24. Which query finds customers who placed more than one order?
A.

SELECT customer_id
FROM orders
GROUP BY customer_id
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
B.

SELECT customer_id FROM orders WHERE COUNT(*) > 1;
C.

SELECT customer_id FROM orders GROUP BY order_id;
D.

SELECT DISTINCT customer_id FROM orders;

Q25. Which query finds department-wise total salary?
A.

SELECT dept_id, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
B.

SELECT dept_id, salary FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
C.

SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
D.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING SUM(salary);

Q26. Which query finds employees who are managers?
A.

SELECT emp_id FROM employees
WHERE emp_id IN (SELECT manager_id FROM employees);
B.

SELECT DISTINCT manager_id FROM employees WHERE manager_id IS NOT NULL;
C.

SELECT emp_name FROM employees WHERE manager_id = emp_id;

SELECT emp_name FROM employees GROUP BY manager_id;

SELECT emp_name FROM employees WHERE manager_id = emp_id;
D.

SELECT emp_name FROM employees GROUP BY manager_id;

Q27. Which query finds employees not managing anyone?
A.

SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE emp_id NOT IN (SELECT manager_id FROM employees WHERE manager_id IS NOT NULL);
B.

SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE emp_id IN (SELECT manager_id FROM employees);
C.

SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY manager_id;
D.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE manager_id IS NULL;

Q28. Which query finds students from cities having average marks below 60?
A.

SELECT * FROM students
WHERE city IN (
  SELECT city FROM students GROUP BY city HAVING AVG(marks) < 60
);
B.

SELECT * FROM students WHERE AVG(marks) < 60;
C.

SELECT * FROM students GROUP BY city HAVING AVG(marks) < 60;
D.

SELECT city FROM students GROUP BY city HAVING AVG(marks) < 60;

Q29. Which query finds students who scored the maximum marks?
A.

SELECT * FROM students
WHERE marks = (SELECT MAX(marks) FROM students);
B.

SELECT * FROM students ORDER BY marks DESC LIMIT 1;
C.

WHERE marks = (SELECT MAX(marks) FROM students);
B.

SELECT * FROM students ORDER BY marks DESC LIMIT 1;
C.

SELECT * FROM students GROUP BY marks HAVING MAX(marks);
D.

SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks >= ALL (SELECT marks FROM students);

Q30. Which query finds department having highest total salary?
A.

SELECT dept_id
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id
ORDER BY SUM(salary) DESC
LIMIT 1;
B.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE salary = MAX(salary);
C.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
D.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING SUM(salary);

Q31. Which query finds employees whose department does not exist in departments table?
A.

SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE dept_id NOT IN (SELECT dept_id FROM departments);
B.

SELECT * FROM employees e
LEFT JOIN departments d ON e.dept_id = d.dept_id
WHERE d.dept_id IS NULL;
C.

SELECT * FROM employees JOIN departments;
D.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE dept_id IS NULL;

Q32. Which query finds customers who placed at least one order?
A.

SELECT customer_name FROM customers

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE dept_id IS NULL;

Q32. Which query finds customers who placed at least one order?
A.

SELECT customer_name FROM customers
WHERE customer_id IN (SELECT customer_id FROM orders);
B.

SELECT customer_name FROM customers
WHERE EXISTS (
  SELECT 1 FROM orders WHERE orders.customer_id = customers.customer_id
);
C.

SELECT customer_name FROM customers LEFT JOIN orders;
D.

SELECT customer_name FROM customers WHERE customer_id = (SELECT customer_id
FROM orders);

Q33. Which query finds employees with same salary as someone else?
A.

SELECT * FROM employees e1
WHERE salary IN (
  SELECT salary FROM employees e2 WHERE e2.emp_id <> e1.emp_id
);
B.

SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY salary HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
C.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE DISTINCT salary;
D.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary = salary;

Q34. Which query finds city-wise student count sorted descending?
A.

SELECT city, COUNT(*) FROM students GROUP BY city ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC;
B.

SELECT city FROM students ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC;
C.

SELECT city, COUNT(city) FROM students GROUP BY city ORDER BY COUNT(city) DESC;
D.

SELECT city FROM students ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC;
C.

SELECT city, COUNT(city) FROM students GROUP BY city ORDER BY COUNT(city) DESC;
D.

SELECT city FROM students GROUP BY city;

Q35. Which query finds employees whose salary is above company average?
A.

SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees);
B.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary > AVG(salary);
C.

SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING salary > AVG(salary);
D.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary >= ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees);

Q36. Which query finds departments with exactly one employee?
A.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING COUNT(*) = 1;
B.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE COUNT(*) = 1;
C.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
D.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING COUNT(emp_id) = 1;

Q37. Which query finds employees who do not have a manager?
A.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE manager_id IS NULL;
B.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE manager_id NOT IN (SELECT emp_id FROM employees);
C.

SELECT * FROM employees JOIN employees;
D.

employees);
C.

SELECT * FROM employees JOIN employees;
D.

SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY manager_id;

Q38. Which query finds highest salary employee per department using JOIN?
A.

```
SELECT e.*
FROM employees e
JOIN (
  SELECT dept_id, MAX(salary) sal
  FROM employees
  GROUP BY dept_id
) t ON e.dept_id = t.dept_id AND e.salary = t.sal;
```
B.

SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
C.

SELECT dept_id, MAX(salary) FROM employees;
D.

SELECT * FROM employees HAVING MAX(salary);

Q39. Which query finds students who belong to departments that exist?
A.

SELECT * FROM students
WHERE dept_id IN (SELECT dept_id FROM departments);
B.

SELECT * FROM students WHERE dept_id = (SELECT dept_id FROM departments);
C.

SELECT * FROM students JOIN departments;
D.

SELECT * FROM students WHERE EXISTS (SELECT * FROM departments);

Q40. Which query finds departments having no students?
A.

SELECT d.dept id

A.

        . _

FROM departments d
LEFT JOIN students s ON d.dept_id = s.dept_id
WHERE s.dept_id IS NULL;

B.

SELECT dept_id FROM departments WHERE dept_id NOT IN (SELECT dept_id FROM students);

C.

SELECT dept_id FROM departments JOIN students;

D.

SELECT dept_id FROM departments WHERE EXISTS (SELECT * FROM students);

Q41. Which query finds employees earning the same salary as their manager?

A.

SELECT e1.*
FROM employees e1
JOIN employees e2 ON e1.manager_id = e2.emp_id
WHERE e1.salary = e2.salary;

B.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary = manager_id;

C.

SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY manager_id;

D.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary = (SELECT salary FROM employees);

Q42. Which query finds students who scored less than ALL students from Delhi?

A.

SELECT * FROM students
WHERE marks < ALL (SELECT marks FROM students WHERE city = 'Delhi');

B.

SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks < ANY (SELECT marks FROM students WHERE city = 'Delhi');

C.

SELECT * FROM students WHERE city <> 'Delhi';

D.

SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks < (SELECT marks FROM students WHERE city='Delhi');

SELECT * FROM students WHERE city <> 'Delhi';
D.

SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks < (SELECT marks FROM students WHERE city='Delhi');

Q43. Which query finds employees whose department has more than 5 employees?
A.

SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE dept_id IN (
  SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 5
);
B.

SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 5;
C.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE COUNT(*) > 5;
D.

SELECT * FROM employees;

Q44. Which query finds average salary of departments having more than 3 employees?
A.

SELECT dept_id, AVG(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id
HAVING COUNT(*) > 3;
B.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE COUNT(*) > 3;
C.

SELECT dept_id, AVG(salary) FROM employees;
D.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING AVG(salary);

Q45. Which query finds customers with highest order amount?
A.

SELECT * FROM orders
WHERE amount = (SELECT MAX(amount) FROM orders);
B.

SELECT * FROM orders ORDER BY amount DESC LIMIT 1;
C.

WHERE amount = (SELECT MAX(amount) FROM orders);
B.

SELECT * FROM orders ORDER BY amount DESC LIMIT 1;
C.

SELECT * FROM orders GROUP BY customer_id;
D.

SELECT * FROM orders WHERE amount >= ALL (SELECT amount FROM orders);

Q46. Which query finds departments where no employee earns more than 80000?
A.

SELECT dept_id
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id
HAVING MAX(salary) <= 80000;
B.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE salary <= 80000;
C.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING salary <= 80000;
D.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

Q47. Which query finds employees whose salary is lower than at least one employee of dept 20?
A.

SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary < ANY (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE dept_id = 20);
B.

SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary < ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE dept_id = 20);
C.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE dept_id <> 20;
D.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary < (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE dept_id = 20);

Q48. Which query finds employees working in the same department as employee 'Amit'?
A.

SELECT * FROM employees

dept_id = 20);

Q. Which query finds employees working in the same department as employee 'Amit'?

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE dept_id = (
  SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE emp_name = 'Amit'
);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE emp_name = 'Amit';
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE dept_id IN ('Amit');
```

Q49. Which query finds students whose marks are greater than all students of cities having avg marks < 60?

A.

```
SELECT * FROM students
WHERE marks > ALL (
  SELECT marks FROM students
  WHERE city IN (
    SELECT city FROM students GROUP BY city HAVING AVG(marks) < 60
  )
);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks > 60;
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM students GROUP BY city HAVING AVG(marks) < 60;
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM students WHERE city NOT IN ('<60');
```

Q50. Which query finds employees whose salary is equal to department average salary?

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees e
WHERE salary = (
  SELECT AVG(salary)
  FROM employees
```

B.

```
  WHERE dept_id = e.dept_id
);
```
B.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary = AVG(salary);
```
C.

```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING salary = AVG(salary);
```
D.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary IN (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP
BY dept_id);
```

Q51. Which query finds employees working in departments having no manager?
A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE dept_id IN (
  SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE manager_id IS NULL
);
```
B.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE manager_id IS NULL;
```
C.

```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```
D.

```
SELECT * FROM employees JOIN departments;
```

Q52. Which query finds customers who placed orders worth more than 50000 in total?
A.

```
SELECT customer_id
FROM orders
GROUP BY customer_id
HAVING SUM(amount) > 50000;
```
B.

```
SELECT customer_id FROM orders WHERE SUM(amount) > 50000;
```
C.

```
SELECT customer_id FROM orders GROUP BY customer_id;
```
D.

```
SELECT customer_id FROM orders HAVING amount > 50000;
```

Q53. Which query finds employees whose salary appears only once in table?

```
SELECT customer_id FROM orders GROUP BY customer_id;
```
D.
```
SELECT customer_id FROM orders HAVING amount > 50000;
```

Q53. Which query finds employees whose salary appears only once in table?
A.
```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary IN (
  SELECT salary FROM employees GROUP BY salary HAVING COUNT(*) = 1
);
```
B.
```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY salary HAVING COUNT(*) = 1;
```
C.
```
SELECT DISTINCT salary FROM employees;
```
D.
```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary = salary;
```

Q54. Which query finds departments having employees with same salary?
A.
```
SELECT dept_id
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id, salary
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```
B.
```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```
C.
```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE salary = salary;
```
D.
```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY salary;
```

Q55. Which query finds employees who are the only employee in their department?
A.
```
SELECT * FROM employees e
WHERE dept_id IN (
  SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING COUNT(*) = 1
);
```
B
```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING COUNT(*) = 1;
```
C.
```

```
  SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING COUNT(*) = 1
);
```
B.

```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING COUNT(*) = 1;
```
C.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE COUNT(*) = 1;
```
D.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE dept_id IS NULL;
```

Q56. Which query finds students having same marks as someone else?
A.

```
SELECT * FROM students s1
WHERE marks IN (
  SELECT marks FROM students s2 WHERE s2.student_id <> s1.student_id
);
```
B.

```
SELECT * FROM students GROUP BY marks HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```
C.

```
SELECT DISTINCT marks FROM students;
```
D.

```
SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks = marks;
```

Q57. Which query finds employees earning less than department average?
A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees e
WHERE salary < (
  SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees WHERE dept_id = e.dept_id
);
```
B.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary < AVG(salary);
```
C.

```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING salary < AVG(salary);
```
D.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary <= ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees);
```

Q58. Which query finds departments where all employees earn more than 40000?
A.

```
SELECT dept_id
FROM employees
```

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary <= ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees);

A.

SELECT dept_id
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id
HAVING MIN(salary) > 40000;
B.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE salary > 40000;
C.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING salary > 40000;
D.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

Q59. Which query finds employees whose department has exactly 2 employees?
A.

SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE dept_id IN (
  SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING COUNT(*) = 2
);
B.

SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING COUNT(*) = 2;
C.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE COUNT(*) = 2;
D.

SELECT * FROM employees;

Q60. Which query finds students belonging to department with highest average marks?
A.

SELECT * FROM students
WHERE dept_id = (
  SELECT dept_id
  FROM students
  GROUP BY dept_id
  ORDER BY AVG(marks) DESC
  LIMIT 1
);

SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks = MAX(marks);
C.

ORDER BY AVG(marks) DESC
    LIMIT 1
);
B.

SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks = MAX(marks);
C.

SELECT * FROM students GROUP BY dept_id;
D.

SELECT * FROM students WHERE dept_id IN ('MAX');

Q61. Which query finds employees whose salary is among top 3 salaries?
A.

SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary IN (
  SELECT DISTINCT salary FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 3
);
B.

SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 3;
C.

SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY salary;
D.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary >= ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees);

Q62. Which query finds departments with average salary between 50000 and 80000?
A.

SELECT dept_id
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id
HAVING AVG(salary) BETWEEN 50000 AND 80000;
B.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE AVG(salary) BETWEEN 50000 AND 80000;
C.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
D.

SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING salary BETWEEN 50000 AND 80000;

Q63. Which query finds employees who do not belong to any department in

A.

```sql
SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING salary BETWEEN 50000 AND 80000;
```

Q63. Which query finds employees who do not belong to any department in departments table?

A.

```sql
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE dept_id NOT IN (SELECT dept_id FROM departments);
```

B.

```sql
SELECT * FROM employees e
LEFT JOIN departments d ON e.dept_id = d.dept_id
WHERE d.dept_id IS NULL;
```

C.

```sql
SELECT * FROM employees JOIN departments;
```

D.

```sql
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE dept_id IS NULL;
```

Q64. Which query finds students scoring below department average?

A.

```sql
SELECT * FROM students s
WHERE marks < (
  SELECT AVG(marks) FROM students WHERE dept_id = s.dept_id
);
```

B.

```sql
SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks < AVG(marks);
```

C.

```sql
SELECT * FROM students GROUP BY dept_id HAVING marks < AVG(marks);
```

D.

```sql
SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks <= ALL (SELECT marks FROM students);
```

Q65. Which query finds departments where total salary is maximum?

A.

```sql
SELECT dept_id
FROM employees
GROUP BY dept_id
HAVING SUM(salary) = (
  SELECT MAX(total_sal)
  FROM (
    SELECT SUM(salary) total  sal
```

```
    FROM employees
    GROUP BY dept_id
  ) t
);
```

B.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees WHERE salary = MAX(salary);
```

C.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

D.

```
SELECT dept_id FROM employees HAVING SUM(salary);
```

Q66. Which query finds employees who earn the minimum salary in their department?

A.

```
SELECT * FROM employees e
WHERE salary = (
  SELECT MIN(salary)
  FROM employees
  WHERE dept_id = e.dept_id
);
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary = MIN(salary);
```

C.

```
SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id HAVING MIN(salary);
```

D.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary <= ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees);
```

Q67. Which query finds customers who placed exactly one order?

A.

```
SELECT customer_id
FROM orders
GROUP BY customer_id
HAVING COUNT(*) = 1;
```

B.

```
SELECT customer_id FROM orders WHERE COUNT(*) = 1;
```

C.

```
SELECT DISTINCT customer_id FROM orders;
```

D.

SELECT customer_id FROM orders WHERE COUNT(*) = 1;
C.

SELECT DISTINCT customer_id FROM orders;
D.

SELECT customer_id FROM orders GROUP BY order_id;

Q68. Which query finds employees who share department with their manager?
A.

SELECT e1.*
FROM employees e1
JOIN employees e2 ON e1.manager_id = e2.emp_id
WHERE e1.dept_id = e2.dept_id;
B.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE manager_id = dept_id;
C.

SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY manager_id;
D.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE dept_id = manager_id;

Q69. Which query finds students belonging to cities having maximum average marks?
A.

SELECT * FROM students
WHERE city IN (
  SELECT city
  FROM students
  GROUP BY city
  HAVING AVG(marks) = (
    SELECT MAX(avg_marks)
    FROM (
      SELECT AVG(marks) avg_marks
      FROM students
      GROUP BY city
) t
)
);
B.

SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks = MAX(marks);
C.

SELECT * FROM students GROUP BY city;
D.

SELECT * FROM students WHERE marks = MAX(marks);
C.

SELECT * FROM students GROUP BY city;
D.

SELECT * FROM students WHERE city = 'MAX';

Q70. Which query finds employees who earn more than at least one employee from every department?
A.

SELECT * FROM employees e
WHERE salary > ANY (
  SELECT salary FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id
);
B.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees);
C.

SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
D.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT salary FROM employees);